

Intestinal UltraCare Low Fat



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Canine chronic enteropathy
Reduction of intestinal absorptive disorders
Compensation for maldigestion
Exocrine pancreatic insufficiency (EPI)



1.5 kg
10 kg

Main features:

Hydrolyzed fish protein as a sole protein source

- Minimizes the risk of adverse reactions

Lower fat content from fish oil

- Lower impact on intestinal mucosa and less pancreatic stress
- Support clinical recovery and remission in dogs with PLE

Cobalamin and folate integration

- Increase and normalize serum concentrations of cobalamin and folate in dogs with CE

Limited ingredient diet

- Long-term clinical remission in dogs with CE
- Single protein source, single fat source, and single starch source

Highly digestible

- Better absorption and usage of the nutrients

With prebiotics, FOS, MOS

- Promote recovery of intestinal health

Vitamins and electrolyte integration

- Supports the recovery of intestinal homeostasis after prolonged diarrhea

Bibliography

Dupouy-Manescau N, Méric T, Sénécat O, Drut A, Valentin S, Leal RO, Hernandez J. Updating the Classification of Chronic Inflammatory Enteropathies in Dogs. *Animals*. 2024; 14(5):681. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ani14050681>

Jergens, A. E., & Heilmann, R. M. (2022). Canine chronic enteropathy-Current state-of-the-art and emerging concepts. *Frontiers in veterinary science*, 9, 923013. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fvets.2022.923013>



Happy pet. Happy you.



✓ BASED ON A STUDY AT
Cornell University
College of
Veterinary Medicine

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Up to 30% of veterinary visits
in pets are related
to vomiting or diarrhea
Intestinal UltraCare Low Fat
is the solution



What are canine Chronic Enteropathies?

Canine Chronic Enteropathies (CE) are gastrointestinal issues reported in 1-2% of cases in referral hospitals, likely underestimated. They typically involve chronic (3+ weeks) or recurring gastrointestinal symptoms, including vomiting and diarrhea, among others.

Management of Canine Chronic enteropathies

Due to their multifactorial etiologies, the diagnostic process is intricate, requiring a detailed patient history, physical examination, clinicopathologic assessment, and diagnostic imaging to exclude other gastrointestinal or extragastrointestinal issues that may mimic CEs.

The most prevalent group: 50–65% of CEs in dogs

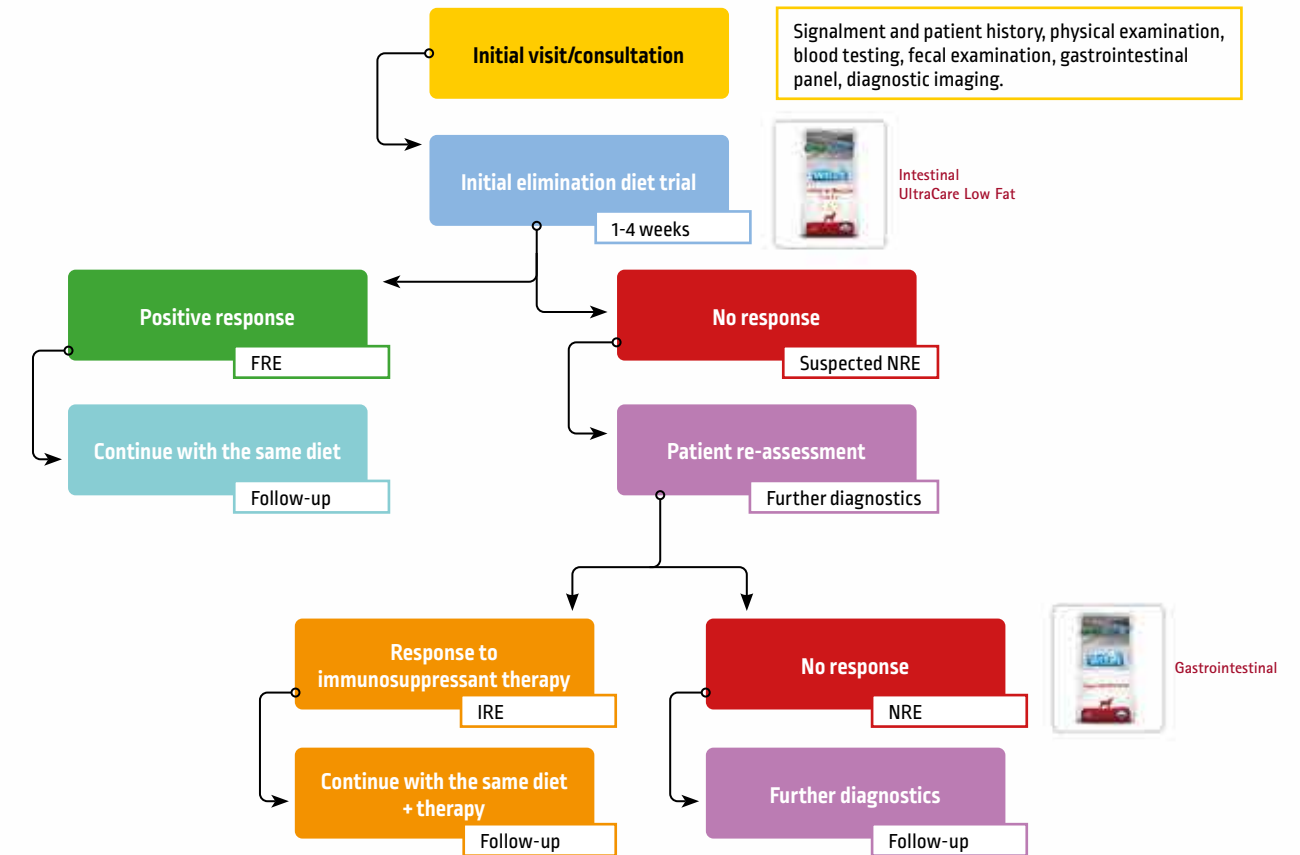
SUBCLASSIFICATION	HOW TO DIAGNOSE	DIETARY AND THERAPEUTIC MANAGEMENT
Food-Responsive Enteropathy (FRE)	Clinical improvement within 2–4 weeks with an elimination diet trial.	Hydrolyzed or limited-ingredient novel protein diets.
Antibiotic-Responsive Enteropathy (ARE)	Significant improvement post 2-week antibiotic treatment.	Elimination diet, then immunomodulatory drugs if needed.
Steroid-Responsive Enteropathy (SRE) or Immunosuppressant-Responsive Enteropathy (IRE)	Response to glucocorticoids or immunosuppressants. Often referred to as idiopathic inflammatory bowel disease (IBD).	Glucocorticoids and/or other immunosuppressive drugs are administered in a top-down approach
Non-Responsive Enteropathy (NRE)	Poor response to treatment. Worse long-term prognosis and a high rate of euthanasia.	Further investigations for additional immunomodulatory therapies.
Protein-Losing Enteropathy (PLE)	Secondary to severe diffuse infiltrative intestinal disease or due to dysfunction of the intestinal lymphatics with primary intestinal lymphangiectasia.	Dietary modulation based on response, possibly combined with immunosuppressants.



Recent studies propose replacing Antibiotic-Responsive Enteropathies (AREs) with a broader category, termed Microbiota-related Modulation-Responsive Enteropathy (MrMRE), encompassing all methods of intestinal microbiota modulation.

Diagnostic approaches and dietary solutions for managing canine Chronic Enteropathies.

Diagnostic evaluation of dogs suspected with chronic enteropathy. Selection and sequence of the individual diagnostic steps might vary and have to be tailored to the individual patient.



Diagnostic and therapeutic approach to dogs with protein-losing enteropathy (PLE).

